

MICHIGAN



FARMER

AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST.

"AGRICULTURE IS THE NOBLEST, AS IT IS THE MOST NATURAL PURSUIT OF MAN."

VOLUME II. >

JACKSON, MARCH 1, 1844.

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,
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(on the first and fifteenth of each month,) by

D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.

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Post-Masters, in Michigan and Indiana, are authorized and requested to act as agents for the Farmer.

JACKSON, MARCH 1, 1844.

March—Work for the Month.

WINTER is past, and now Spring cometh—albeit not very warm, genial, or balmy. The time is near at hand when the earth will be ready for the farmer. During this month the husbandman should "make ready" to prepare his soil in season for the crops—to put every thing in order for active operations. The prudent farmer should first see that all his implements are overhauled and put in complete order for the Spring and Summer's campaign; and he who does not now attend to this important matter, will be continually delayed and perplexed at those seasons when time is the most precious. It is important that every thing should be so arranged, that, at the earliest moment, the plough may be turning up the soil, and the spring crops put in properly. A few weeks, or even days, in the Spring, often saves many crops from the injury of an early frost in Autumn.

FARM STOCK.—The condition and multiplication of farm stock, of all kinds, should receive a share of the farmer's attention during the present month. His cattle, colts, calves, lambs, pigs, and poultry are to be looked after—and the more care they receive, the greater will be the profit derived from their labor or keeping. Working cattle and horses require to be kept in good order, that they may be in good condition to perform the spring work.

FENCES.—The wise farmer will not delay to put his fences in order. Substantial fences, and well built gates and bars, are sure indications of a good and thrifty farmer. Nothing contributes more to the beauty and profitable management of the farm, than good fences, and the farmer should embrace the earliest opportunity which the spring affords to repair the damages of winter. See to it, then, that your fences are properly repaired and rebuilt—stake them where necessary, and

supply new rails in place of broken and decayed ones. See, also, that your gates and bars are in proper order—let the former be well hung, and the latter made secure with whole and firm posts. These are important matters, and should receive attention from all who desire to reap pleasure and profit from their farming operations.

MAPLE SUGAR.—This is the season for making Sugar, and we would urge upon our readers among the maples, to pay particular attention to its manufacture. Those who have not already commenced this business, should get every thing ready to begin operations as soon as possible. If well made, no sugar exceeds that of the maple in flavor—and, when prepared with care, and properly grained, it will command a ready sale, at a price which will richly reward the farmer.

In order to make a good article of Sugar, every thing about the "works" should be neat and clean. The kettles, pans, or whatever is used for evaporating the sap—the reservoirs or tubs for storing it when gathered—the troughs or tubs in which it is received from the trees—should receive a thorough cleansing, by being washed in boiling water, and then in strong lime water before they are used. The sap should be strained, before being placed in the boilers. It is said that "sap, when boiled, into which lime has been thrown, will have its impurities more easily separated, and the process of graining will be more satisfactory and complete." When the syrup is strained, and put into a kettle for "sugaring off," the white of eggs is preferable for cleansing it—though milk will do, when eggs can not be obtained. The white of the eggs *only* should be used, well beat, and carefully stirred into the syrup, after the kettles are over the fire, but before it is warmed. If milk be used, about one pint should be added to each pail full of syrup.—[See page 6, No. 1.]

IMPROVEMENTS, &c.—Now is the time for the farmer to make calculations relative to improvements in the cultivation and management of his farm, the ensuing season. Whatever system may be adopted, we can not too strongly urge upon our readers the propriety of doing their work well, and of cultivating their fields in a thorough and perfect manner. It is hoped the increasing demand and price for agricultural products, and other evidences of better times, will operate favorably to agriculture, by inducing improvements which would not otherwise be undertaken. Every one must decide for himself, how far his means will permit him to go;—but we would suggest, that it is far preferable to let some fields remain uncultivated, than to undertake the cultivation of much land with little labor. Of the two, it is always, in such cases, far the best to "Till little, but till that little well."

Legislative Encouragement to Agriculture.

In our last, we published Mr. SHEARER'S "Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture," with the vote on its passage in the State Senate; and it affords us great pleasure to announce to the readers of the Farmer that the Bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, and therefore become a law. We give the vote as recorded in the proceedings of the House, on the 23th ultimo:

"Bill for Encouragement of Agriculture was passed by the following vote:

"*Yeas*—Messrs. Adams, Ames, Barnard, Baldwin, Berry, Chester, Davis, Delamater, Dunham, Fairfield, Ferguson, Griffin, H. Hall, Hayden, Knowlton, Lamond, Leland, Livermore, H. L. Miller, Murphy, Parmelee, P. Power, R. D. Power, Pratt, Rix, Runyan, Saunders, Shurtz, Snell, Tillson, Videto, Vickery, Van Husen, White, Speaker—55.

"*Nays*—Messrs. Blindbury, M. Hall, Hawley, Hebard, Joslin, Mosher, Ramsdell, Roehle, Sheldon, Stone—10."

It is not our province to commend or condemn the acts of any body of men—legislative, political, or sectarian—but, in view of the benefits which we believe this law will bestow upon the people of Michigan, we can not withhold an expression of our gratification at the unanimity with which it was passed by the Legislature.

With such a law in existence, we see no good reason to prevent the organization and successful operation of Agricultural Societies in all of the principal counties in Michigan—and we hope soon to hear of the re-organization of all old, and the formation of many new Societies, throughout the State. The farmers and friends of agriculture in Michigan—from the passage of this law, and the indications of more prosperous times—have every reason to persevere in endeavoring to advance the cause of improvement: let them, therefore, arouse to action, and strive to equal, if not excel, their brethren in other States.

Post-Masters, and other Friends.

Who have kindly consented to act as agents for the Farmer, are requested to send in the names they have obtained as soon as convenient, that we may know how large an edition of this volume will be necessary. Our friends will greatly oblige us by so doing.

Now is the time to subscribe, and we hope the friends of the Farmer will put forth some extra exertions to obtain subscribers, during the present month. Many have already materially aided us since the commencement of this volume—for which they have our thanks. We request a continuation of their assistance—that they will show the paper to their neighbors, explain its character and usefulness, and urge them to subscribe.

Post-Masters are requested to return the paper promptly, when refused.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A Chapter on Borrowing.

BY D. M. BAGLEY.

"The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again."—
PSA. XXXVIII: 21.

Of all the causes which exist to harass the mind of man in his intercourse with society, none is more fruitful than the practice of *borrowing*. This evil afflicts all classes in a greater or less degree, and unless an adequate remedy can be found, will continue to be a never-failing source of perplexity until time is known only among "the things which were and are not."

How many farmers who have bought utensils for carrying on their business, complain that they can not keep a sufficient supply for their use, however many they may purchase! His kind neighbors are always wanting to borrow an axe, hoe, harrow, pitchfork, &c. &c. And as "the wicked payeth not again," he is obliged to send for his tools, thus spending much time, and probably still more in repairing them for his use. As the habitual borrower is proverbially careless, and realizes not the cost of the articles borrowed, many are lost or destroyed, for which "he is very sorry," and thus the lender receives his pay.

But the farmer is not the only sufferer by the pernicious habit of constant borrowing. The mechanic comes in for a large share. If one purchases a good assortment of tools, forthwith, the whole borrowing fraternity are seen flocking to his shop, to try the quality of the stock. If he refuses to lend, he is denounced by all his *borrowing customers*, as a very unaccommodating man. To procure peace, he frequently consents to be plundered by the wholesale, and in a short time finds his tools nearly all lost or destroyed, and he has the exquisite pleasure of purchasing an entire new stock of tools, to be again distributed among his needy borrowers.

There are men, who take several papers, and pay for them promptly, and who, also, at great expense, procure good libraries. But should any person be so unwise as to do so, he must expect that his books and papers will be borrowed.—The disease is *contagious*. If a man borrows a book or paper, he is very apt to recommend it to his friend, and he to another, and he to a third friend, and so on, *ad infinitum*. In a few months the owner finds that many of his books and papers after performing a severe missionary tour, are only skeletons of their former selves, and that some of them have come up missing. Verily he has received the reward of his kindness.

The list of evils arising from borrowing, might be greatly extended, but it is, perhaps, unnecessary. A few reflections on the subject may be more appropriate.

It may be laid down as a maxim, that those who are *continually borrowing*, are usually very shiftless persons, and pests to society. They often spend more time in borrowing than is necessary to work and earn the means for purchasing the articles borrowed. The lender suffers a great loss of time in lending, and in going or sending for the thing lent, when he wishes to use it. He also loses time and money in repairing the wear and tear of the article, and in being compelled to buy new implements to supply the places of those lost or destroyed. He naturally complains of the injury he suffers from the borrower. This leads to crimination and re-crimi-

nation, and not unfrequently, whole neighborhoods are involved in the difficulty, and strife and hatred reign, where, otherwise, would have existed peace and harmony.

Once more. Observation teaches that a majority of those who borrow books and papers, instead of buying them, never become eminent persons. They read hastily, and for the purpose of "killing time." They do not reflect on what they have read, and, consequently, derive no benefit. They are fickle and unstable in all their ways. They have a disrelish for every thing solid. Hence, the popularity of those ephemeral writers who live on the stimulus of perverted imagination, and leave not a useful thought behind.

I would offer the following brief suggestions:

1. Purchase the article you need, and you will be the gainer in the long run.
2. Borrow but seldom, and only when urgent necessity seems to require it.
3. Be prompt in returning the article borrowed.
4. See that it is not injured while in your possession.

5. Adequately remunerate the owner if it should be unluckily injured.

By so doing, you will live on better terms with your neighbors, and have a quiet conscience, knowing that you have, in this particular, fulfilled the Golden Rule, which saith: "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

D. M. B.

Jackson, February 27, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

What Dreadful Going!

Up to your knees in mud, struggling along, you exclaim, "What dreadful going!" Well now, what will you give me to tell you how to prevent such going? Either when you chop out a road, or when you clear your farm next to the road, just spare timber enough from the fire for two logs lying parallel to each other, and close together, extending the whole length of the road. Any two logs lying side of each other should be nearly of a size. A little dirt thrown between them will make an excellent foot-path for wet weather.

Now you need not think, because you have a great stiff pair of cowhide boots, that you can stand it, and so it is no matter. Just remember your wife has to go out sometimes, and she may catch her death of cold, and you would be sorry you did not hear to your friend,

JONAS DOOLITTLE.

Oneida, Eaton Co., 1844.

WOOD CHOPPING.—An extraordinary feat of chopping was performed near our town a few days since. Benjamin W. White, Esq., has just brought from Virginia a negro man, about 40 years of age, and offered to bet \$20 that the negro could cut a cord of wood in an hour, felling the trees, and splitting the logs. The bet was taken, and the parties selected two trees, which the negro felled and cut up in less than one hour. On measurement by the judges, it was found that he had cut and split a cord and a quarter.—*Herald, Fort Gibson, Miss.*

JUST SENTIMENT.—"The best part of the population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are every where the basis of society and the true friends of liberty."—*Andrew Jackson.*

Agricultural Readers.

In the early part of our experience as publisher of an agricultural paper, we found that the readers of such journals could be divided into two classes, one of which read with profit, the other with very little if any. Of course we do not include in either of these classes, those farmers who already know every thing, despise all agricultural reading, and treat the idea of any improvement in husbandry with the most profound contempt. The number belonging to this class is much reduced, but specimens are occasionally met with.

Farmer A. belongs to the class of readers that receive and peruse agricultural papers with little profit. The reason is, he does not sufficiently exercise his own judgment in reference to the details of farming. He reads a statement that such a farmer was eminently successful in the cultivation of such a crop; the growing or fattening of such or such an animal; or the management in general of a farm on the principles of rotation; and he determines at once to do the same. He does not stop to inquire whether his soil is suited to the particular crop he wishes to grow, whether it is too wet or too dry, too light or too heavy, rich or poor, but pursuing the course pointed out by the successful farmer, he miserably fails in his crop, or his animals, and frequently throws on the publication, or its correspondent, the blame which fairly belongs to himself.

Farmer B. on the contrary, is one of a class of readers, that find a decided profit in the perusal of agricultural papers. He takes the same papers as A., but wholly escapes the mistakes into which A. is constantly falling. The reason is to be found in the fact that he exercises his judgment in managing his farm; and is fully aware that a course of husbandry that would be successful on one kind of soil, or one particular location, would be ruinous on another. Because a great crop, or fine animals, have been produced under certain circumstances, he does not go on to infer that they will be so in all, and it is in this discrimination and adaptation, that the cause of his success is found. He reads, compares, reflects, and decides whether a course is suitable for him, his soil, or circumstances, before he adopts it. His agricultural reading furnishes him the means of doing this correctly, and in that he finds a great advantage.

Agricultural publications are not intended to supersede the use of the judgment in matters of practice, among those who receive them; their great office is to enable the farmer to judge correctly as to the proper course for him to pursue; to bring to his notice all improvements in husbandry and agricultural implements, that he may choose wisely for himself; to show what has been done by others, and the way it has been done, that if in the same circumstances, and it is desirable, he may do so too; and to excite to improvement by showing it is practicable and profitable. The farmer must do as do men in other cases, obtain all the light and information possible by reading, and then reflect, reason, decide, and practise for himself.—*Cultivator.*

I REMEMBER hearing of a dear lover of books, who had his library burned down to the ground. When his friends expressed their surprise that he should bear his loss with so much calmness, his reply was; "I must have learned but little from my books, if they have not taught me to endure the loss of them."—*Selected.*

From the American Agriculturist.

Mules for Agricultural Purposes.

The great value of mules, for agricultural and economical purposes, has long been known and generally acknowledged. By those who have given them a thorough trial, their decided superiority to horses is universally conceded.

In his best estate, this despised hybrid has not the fineness, symmetry, elegance, and commanding action and appearance of the well-bred horse; and in the New-England States, where they were first introduced, to any extent, they were the offspring of such worthless progenitors on both sides, that it was no wonder they never became general favorites. They were first bred almost exclusively as an article of commerce. The market for them was found in the West India Islands, where a just taste or discrimination did not exist. * * They were tolerated only as an article of profit, and when the markets, first in the West Indies, and afterward in the Southern States, were cut off, they were at once unceremoniously struck from the list of northern stock.

It is from a desire for the more general introduction of this valuable animal on the farms thro'out our Northern States, that I shall submit the following brief summary of facts in their favor. Not having much personal experience of their good qualities, I must draw somewhat from the experience of others.—S. W. Pomeroy, Esq., of Massachusetts, wrote a prize essay on mules, in 1825, which is altogether the most comprehensive, yet condensed and practical article on the subject I have seen, and from this I shall take the liberty of making some extracts.

There is no doubt that the value of the mule, like that of every other animal, depends almost exclusively on that of his sire and dam. No good foal can be relied on, except from choice parents.

General Washington had a Maltese jack sent him from Marseilles, by La Fayette, in 1787, which produced for him a valuable race of mules; and from him and a Spanish jennet, a present from the king of Spain, he bred Compound, a famous stock-getter. From these two jacks, were bred some of the best mules the country at that time afforded.—Gen. Washington used his best coach-mares for this purpose, and his judgment in this practice was shown by the result. After his decease, eight of his mules sold for upward of \$1600. G. W. P. Custis, Esq., who inherited some of this stock, says: "As to my opinion of the value of mules, I shall always appear extravagant. I have scarce a horse on my estate for agricultural purposes, nor would I accept of one as a gift. Mules live longer and eat less; and by their strength, patient endurance of slender pasturage, privation, and hardship, are better suited to our use than any other animal could possibly be." This opinion is strongly corroborated by the report of a highly intelligent agricultural committee in South Carolina, in 1824; which said, "the annual expense of keeping a horse was equal to his value; that a horse at four years old, would not often bring more than his cost; that two mules could be raised at less expense than one horse; is fit for service earlier, and of sufficient size, will perform as much labor; and if attended to when first put to work, his gait and habits may be formed to suit the owner."

Mr. Pomeroy, who used them near Boston for 30 years, and to such an extent as to have

had more labor performed by them probably than any person in New-England, says:

"I am convinced the small breed of mules will consume less in proportion to the labor they are capable of performing, than the larger race, but I shall confine myself to the latter in my comparison, such as stand 14½ to 16 hands, and are capable of performing any work a horse is usually put to. From repeated experiments, I found that three mules of this description, which were constantly at work, consumed about the same quantity of hay, and only one-fourth the provender which was given to two middling sized coach horses, only moderately worked. I am satisfied a large sized mule will not consume more than three-fifths to two-thirds the food to keep him in good order, that will be necessary for a horse performing the same labor.

"The expense of shoeing a mule the year round, does not exceed one-third that of the horse, his hoofs being harder, more horny, and so slow in their growth, that shoes require no removal, and hold on till worn out; and the wear, from the lightness of the animal is much less.

"Mules have been lost by feeding on cut straw and corn meal; in no other instance have I known disease in them, except by inflammation of the intestines, caused by the grossest exposure to cold and wet, and excessive drinking of cold water, after severe labor, and while in a state of perspiration.

"The mule is more steady in his draught, and less likely to waste his strength than the horse, hence more suitable to work with oxen, and as he walks faster, will habituate them to a faster gait. In plowing among crops, his feet being small, and following each other so much more in a line, he seldom treads down the ridges or crops. The facility of instructing him to obey implicitly the voice of the driver, is astonishing. The best plowed tillage land I ever saw, I have had performed by two mules tandem, without reins or driver.

"The longevity of a mule is so proverbial, that a purchaser seldom inquires his age. Pliny mentions one 80 years old; and Dr. Rees, two in England, that reached the age of 70. I saw one performing his labor in a cane-mill in the West Indies, which the owner assured me was forty years old. I have now a mare-mule 25 years old, that I have had in constant work for 21 years. She has often within a year taken a ton weight in a wagon to Boston, 5 miles, and manifests no diminution of her powers. A neighbor has one 28 years old, which he would not exchange for any horse in the country."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, asserts that "Col. John E. Howard had a pair of mules that worked 30 years, after which they were sold to a carter in the city, and performed hard service for several years longer. Mules are not subject to the glanders, heaves, yellow water, and colic, like horses; and seldom are afflicted with spavin, ring bone, or bots, and they will not founder."

Mr. Skinner mentions riding with General Shelby, of Kentucky, with a pair of mules in harness, eight miles within the hour, without the use of the whip. Gen. Shelby says he "has known mules to travel 10 miles within the hour in light harness, and has himself driven a pair 40 miles in six hours, stopping an hour by the way."

To the foregoing testimony, I may add that of the late Judge Hinckley, of Northampton, Mass.; a shrewd and close observer through a long life, reaching to 84 years. He bred mules at an early day, and always kept a team of them for his farm work, much preferring them to horses for this purpose, after an experience of 50 years. He had a pair nearly 30 years old, which, on light pasturage in summer, and with a moderate supply of hay and very little grain in winter, performed all the drudgery, though he kept his stable full of horses besides. They outlived several successive generations of horses, and though the

latter were often sick and out of condition, the mules never were. This pair once took two of us on a fancy drive of some 40 miles, which they easily performed in half a day, although attached to a heavy clumsy vehicle. One from the stock of Judge Hinckley, 45 years old, was sold for the same price paid for a lot of young mules, he being, at that mature age, perfectly able to perform his full share of labor.

To sum up the advantages of working mules over horses, we shall have as advantage:

1. They are more easily, surely, and cheaply raised.

2. They are kept, after commencing work, for about half the cost of keeping horses.

3. They are not subject to many of the diseases of the horse, and to others only in a mitigated degree, and even these are easily cured in the mule.

4. They attain an age twice as great, and his average working age is probably three times that of the horse.

We shall not here go into the estimate of the value of oxen as compared either with horses or mules, but, content ourselves with saying, that the strictest economy requires that a spirited, intelligent, vigorous, muscular animal, like the pure North Devon, or Hereford, or native New-England ox, ought to be substituted for both the mule and horse, wherever the latitude and labor will admit of their employment to advantage.

R. L. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Dec. 13, 1843.

Horticultural Facts.

Fruit trees which have had their roots frozen in removal, may be preserved by burying them in the ground, before they have in the least degree thawed. The common opinion that when the roots are once frozen, the trees are destroyed, is disproven by the fact that trees are often successfully transplanted with the roots completely frozen in a ball of earth. The roots of small trees do not often extend further downwards than the frost penetrates. When the roots are thawed by the air or sun their destruction is certain.

Scions for grafting may be cut any time during winter, if they are subsequently kept moist, which is most easily and safely done by burying them in the ground.

To prevent young currant bushes from having suckers, the cuttings, when put into the ground, should have all their buds removed, except those on the upper extremity.

The best time in the year to transplant fruit trees, is when it can be most easily done; except when the tender trees, such as the apricot, nectarine, and peach, are to be removed to a colder region of country, it is best to do it in the spring. When, however, it becomes necessary to remove such in autumn, they should be protected from the effects of a colder climate in winter, by burying the roots and half the stems in a trench.

Seeds which are to be sent to any distance, are best preserved when put up in pulverized charcoal.—American Farmer.

WHO WILL NOT PLANT A TREE?—Capt. John Ferguson, a veteran of the Revolution, now living in Bedford, N. H., when in the prime of life, cut a willow walking stick from a tree in Haverhill, Mass., and upon his arrival at Pelham, New-Hampshire, where he then resided, he placed his cane in the ground about six rods north of the old meeting-house in that town. The cane may be seen in the shape of a tree, measuring fifteen and a half feet in circumference.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON: MARCH 1, 1844.

REMOVAL:

Previous to the publication of our next number, the office of the Farmer will be removed into the stone building, north side of the Public Square—where we shall be happy to see patrons and friends, old and new. March 1, 1844.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—Several articles from correspondents, are deferred. Some were received too late for insertion, and others are unseasonable at the present time. Our friends will oblige us by regarding the "times and seasons" in writing their articles.

PRAIRIE DOCK.—Inquiry.—A Subscriber says this "evil weed" is fast spreading over many portions of Michigan, and enquires "how it can be killed or effectually eradicated?" Can any of our correspondents give the remedy? We should be glad to receive the necessary information upon the subject, from an experienced farmer, for publication.

BOARD HOUSES.—"Inquirer" is informed that we shall ere long publish an article which will furnish him with the necessary information relative to the construction and cost of board houses. An experienced mechanic, who has been engaged in the business of building in this style, has promised us a communication upon the subject. From information already received, we are inclined to believe that board houses are the cheapest that can be built in this section of the west.

CORRECTION.—In our remarks subjoined to an article under the caption of "Domestic Fowls in Winter," published in the last number of the Farmer, we inadvertently committed an error by placing "Rex." before the name of Mr. T. ROCKWELL. We cheerfully make the *amende honorable*, though we are inclined to believe that the qualifications of Mr. R., to discharge the sacred duties of the office upon which that title is bestowed, are at least equal to those of a majority of clergymen.

ENGRAVING.—The cut given on the next page was engraved by Mr. BENEWORTH, of Detroit—an artist who has recently located in that city. The representation is better than that from which Mr. B. copied, and shows that he is skillful in handling the graver. We design to frequently present our readers with specimens of Mr. B.'s superior engraving. Meantime we would refer to him those who wish to obtain engravings.

We found the following on our table, a day or two since. Can't say by what genius it was *did*; but hope he won't die young:

THE WEATHER.—During the past winter has been most remarkable for frequent changes, mildness, lack of snow, and consequent lack of sledding—plenty of rain, and more than a plenty of mud. The roads are almost impassable, and soft at that! If the warm weather and frequent showers should continue, we (?) advise farmers not to plant root crops, except where lime rock or stone, or clay or gravel bottoms, form the substratum—else, the ground being soft, the roots will extend so far into the earth that even the stump machine cannot extract them, and the result will be a total loss of the crop! 'A word to the wise,' &c.

Grafting Scions—Proper Time and Mode.

As the season for grafting is approaching, we would call the attention of our readers to the subject. In a climate and soil so well adapted to the cultivation of fruit as our own, particular care should be taken to introduce and propagate the best varieties. Every farmer in Michigan, who has not already, and can conveniently do so, should plant an orchard—and if he has one, improve the fruit as fast as possible.

But our present object is to give some information relative to the proper time and mode of grafting scions. Although much has been written upon this subject, yet we may furnish our readers with some useful hints which they have not yet heard. For this purpose, we extract the following article, communicated to the Albany Cultivator by an experienced Horticulturist—Mr. LAWRENCE SMITH, of Middlefield, Mass. We think the time and mode here described are proper and advisable for Michigan:

"I usually cut my scions sometime in the month of March, or before the buds have become swollen by the summer's heat. Select the most thrifty and vigorous shoots of the last year's growth, and cut them off a little below the circle where it commenced; tie them in bunches and affix their proper labels. Select also a dry piece of ground and dig a hole 2 or 3 feet deep, and wide enough to admit of the scions freely. Place pieces of boards upon the bottom, and around the sides of the pit, to prevent the scions from coming in contact with the earth. Cover the hole with a good sound board, then draw the earth over the top in the form of a mound, so as to have the centre of about one foot in thickness. Boards are thrown over the whole, to prevent the rains from entering the pit and injuring the scions. Kept in this manner, I have never failed of having good success, when they were set at the right time. Many writers direct them to be set in April, but I never have had them do as well when set so early, owing to cold and chilly weather which frequently occurs, and checks supply of sap, and the scion dies for the want of nourishment. I think the best time for setting, is a short time before the trees begin to blossom, as the sap is then in full and steady circulation. A small quantity of wax spread upon the top of the scion will prevent the moisture from escaping, and the union will take place more speedily."

"Have any of your readers ever tried the experiment of grafting the cherry upon wild stocks? I purchased several trees of this description of a gentleman who says, that 'the wild stock is more hardy and better to graft upon than the cultivated kinds;' and I think he is right, for I saw some very large and thrifty trees, which have borne good crops and have all the appearance of living to a 'good old age.'"

CHINESE EMPIRE.—It is calculated that this empire contains at least half as much wealth and industry as the remainder of the globe.—The great body of the people are much wealthier, and more advanced in knowledge than the inhabitants of any other Asiatic country, and the advantages which their soil and climate give them in the production of valuable articles of export, and the effective demand which their wealth and taste for luxury create for the products of other countries, are such as to render them capable of becoming better customers, than the same number of people in the far larger half of Europe and America.

Remedy for Films on the Eye.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following recipe for removing films from the eyes of animals, of the efficacy of which we have no doubt. Several years since a son of ours had films on his eyes, which we removed by dropping a small portion of molasses on his eye-lids when asleep, for three or four nights in succession. He was so restless, and resisted the application so resolutely when awake that we had to avail ourselves of the opportunity offered by his slumbers to apply the remedy.—*Am. Farmer.*

"FILMS.—Perhaps all your readers do not know the easiest, as well as most effectual remedy for removing a film from the eye of an animal. It is simply to put a tea-spoonful of molasses on the eye-ball. I have relieved oxen, horses, cows and sheep in this manner, and know of no other equal to it."

MANUFACTURE OF CHARCOAL.—A new process commended in the Journal des Forets, for this purpose, is to fill all the interstices in the heap of wood to be charred with powdered charcoal. The product obtained is equal in every respect to cylinder charcoal; and independent of its quality, the quantity is very much greater than that obtained by the ordinary method. The charcoal used to fill the interstices is that left on the earth after a previous burning. The effect is produced by preventing much of the access of air which occurs in the ordinary method. The volume of charcoal is increased a tenth, and its weight a fifth.

WHAT is actually known, even by the most learned, is still greatly less than that which remains to be acquired. How many questions are there which the practical man may ask, and which the possessor of all our present theoretical knowledge can not satisfactorily answer! How many questions suggest themselves to the mind of the student in theoretical agriculture, which he records as subjects of future experimental investigation; for which, if time present, he may wish himself to find solutions, or to which he may anxiously wish to persuade others to seek for answers by laborious chemical research!—*Journal of Agriculture.*

NEW MATERIAL FOR RAIL ROADS.—The French papers announce that a composition has been made which will reduce to a mere trifle the price of rails for rail roads. Kaolin clay (that used for making pottery and China) combined with a certain metallic substance, gives a body so hard as to wear out iron, without being injured by it in turn. Two hundred pounds of this substance will cost less than 12s., and would furnish two and a half meters of rail.

SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD.—A singular substance has lately reached this country from Singapore, and promises to become of some importance as a material for the handles of knives, tools, and all instruments which require great strength. It is a pale greyish salmon-colored material, rather stringy, softening at 150°, and then capable of being moulded into any form. It is hard, compact, and not very unlike horn in texture.

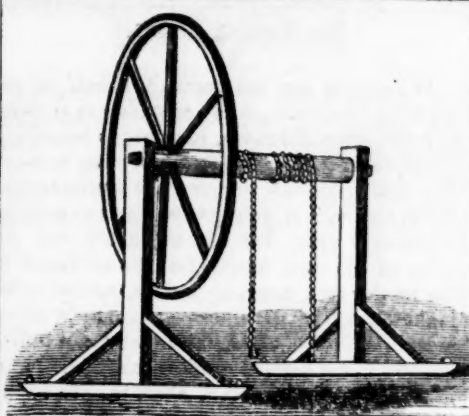
A NATION which would be prosperous, must prosecute various branches of industry and supply its vital wants, mainly by the labor of its own hands.

Stump Machines.

[The subjoined article, giving a description of Stump Machines, and their manufacture and use, was originally published in the Alb. Cultivator. We know of no machine from the introduction of which, in many sections of Michigan, more benefit would be derived by farmers—and cannot therefore too strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers residing on timbered land.]

In your excellent paper, I find directions, hints, instruction and information with regard to every subject connected with the scientific practice of agriculture, with one exception, and that no small one, for at least the newer portion of our country; and that is the getting rid of stumps. A great part of Vermont, New-Hampshire, Maine, the northern part of New-York, and various other sections of the country, are or have been pine plains, where pine stumps are so thick as to render it almost impossible to plough the land, at least with any kind of comfort. In some cases I have counted 200 to the acre. To dig these by hand is a most laborious and difficult undertaking, and when they are dug, it is no easy task to haul them off, or to burn them, as is sometimes practised. Besides, many roots are necessarily left in the ground to snag the plough, and the poor subsoil is turned up on the surface by the process of digging, leaving (unless afterwards highly manured) a poor spot wherever there was a stump. Now the object of this communication is to show to your numerous subscribers an easy, economical, and complete way, not only of removing stumps from the land "in toto," but of converting them into excellent fire wood.

The accompanying drawing represents a stump machine, invented 15 years ago by two brothers named Manchester, of this place. It is simply the wheel and axle, on a large scale. The uprights should be 11 feet high, 10 by 12 inches square, of hard wood. The sills 7 by 9 inches square, 14 feet long, and turned up at the ends, sled runner fashion, to enable it to slide easily on the ground. Let the posts be firmly morticed into the sills, and well braced. The axle or shaft should be white oak, ash, or maple; 18 inches in diameter, with the gudgeons 8 inches. It should be 20 feet long, and 2 pins should be driven into it outside the posts, to keep them together.—The wheel should be about 18 feet in diameter, with 8 spokes, 4 of which should go through the axle, and the other 4 set as deep as possible into the shaft, without cutting away too much wood, for fear of weakening it. The spokes are to be white oak plank, 8 by 3 inches square. Let the felloes be sawed out of 4 inch plank, and planked by two courses of inch boards on the two sides, in such a manner as to "break joints" (as the phrase is) with the first set; thus, and at the same time, to form a groove to keep the rope from slipping off. Then get two strong chains made of 1 1/4 inch iron, and 12 feet long each. Fasten one end of each by a strong staple to the axle, and on the other end of one have a hook, on the other a large link or ring. Then fasten one end of a 1 1/4 inch rope on the wheel, give it two or three turns around it, and your machine is complete.—Now bring your two yoke of cattle, and one assistant; hitch them to the staples (which should be in each end of each sill,) and drive where you like. Dig a hole under the main root of the stump (on one side if possible,) and pass your chain under it. Hitch your cattle to the end of the rope, and they will



STUMP MACHINE.

draw any stump that ever grew in the ground. Then take off the dirt from the stump with a spade, and it will fall back exactly as it came up, leaving no hole to fill. There will also be no roots left in the ground for future botheration, and the soil which was about the stumps having never been tilled, will be distinguished as good spots instead of bad ones.

Now have an auger made, such as pump borers use first, only about four feet long, having a screw like a cork screw at the point. Bore a hole down exactly in the heart of each stump (for however rotten at the top, they will generally be sound at the junction or knotting together of the roots,) and put down about 3 inches of coarse blasting powder.—This will blow the stump to atoms; and you may then convert them by means of your beetle, wedges and axe, into first rate wood for home consumption. Many farmers will not understand blasting, but it is, after a little practice, as safe and simple an operation as any other on the farm. You will want a crowbar, a priming wire of the same length as the auger, a 4 lb. hammer with a handle 5 inches long, and some match paper made into strips 2 inches long, and half an inch wide. After your hole is bored (and be careful not to have it go clear through by a foot or so,) put down your powder. Then put in your wire, which should be made tapering, the small end about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, on one side of the hole. Now fill the hole with pounded brick and damp clay alternately, pounding it down with the small end of the crowbar, and starting the wire every now and then, till it is full. Now draw the wire by putting the small end of the crowbar through the loop in the wire, and striking it up with the hammer, taking great care not to let the least particle of dust fall into the hole. Then fill the hole slowly with powder, apply your match paper (common wrapping paper steeped in a solution of saltpetre,) touch fire to the end of the match, and take to your heels; and, depend upon it, the stump's powers of locomotion will be vastly assisted by this operation. The machine for drawing them will be cumbersome and heavy, but it will be strong, simple and effective. The whole cost of this apparatus will be between 50 and 100 dollars; but it is well worth while for every large farmer, or 3 or 4 small farmers in company, to possess one, wherever stumps occupy the ground. It is enough to say that the machine made and tended by the inventor, has been in constant requisition since that time (15 years,) and never went at a stump which it did not take up.

I hope this article will not prove too lengthy for your columns, being a subject of very great importance to thousands.

Burlington Vt., Aug. 14, 1843.

SUMMARY.

STRAWBERRIES IN FEBRUARY.—Dinn, the florist, sent us yesterday a delicate sample of seedling strawberries raised from seed sold by him to Mr. Dewess, just above Lafayette.—Mr. Dewess has plenty in his garden, now nearly ripe, and springing from the open ground. They are large and beautiful as any we have ever seen.—N. O. Pic., Feb. 4.

ANOTHER STATE.—Iowa has made application for admission into the Union. The application has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate.

HON. SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, M. C. from the Oneida district, has been appointed to fill the place of Judge Cowen, deceased, on the Bench of the Supreme Court of New York.

LEAD MINERALS.—Some additional discoveries of lead minerals, have lately been made near the boundaries of the counties of Cole, Miller, and Morgan, in Missouri. They promise to be rich and extensive.

THE small-pox prevails in Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, to a limited extent. It has given rise to great alarm among the legislators.

THOMAS WINANS of Baltimore, and Joseph Harrison of Philadelphia, have contracted to make cars and locomotives for the Russian Rail Road, amounting to \$4,000,000. So says the Baltimore Sun.

THE Red River (Alexandria) Republican of the 20th ult., says that the crop of Cotton in that Parish, will be fully one-third short of last year's crop.

THE Iowa Legislature of last year divorced twenty couples, and the Legislature of this, by a large majority, has decided that it does not possess the power to divorce.

EATING IRON.—The New Jersey State Gazette tells the following story. "More than eighty pieces, consisting of large and small nails, tacks, and broken pieces of iron were taken from the stomach of a cow killed last week, by William Scudder, Esq., of the township of Ewing. A quantity of them has been sent to us. The roughness of the iron has been polished down by the gastric fluid."

OREGON FUR COMPANY.—A petition has been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature, by a number of citizens, asking the incorporation of a company for carrying on the furtrade in the Oregon Territory.

THE cold weather, it appears, has extended to Florida. The Jacksonville *Tropical Plant* says the night of the 26th of January, was the coldest night ever experienced in Florida; ice was formed to the thickness of a quarter of an inch, and in the fore part of the night there was a light fall of snow. The same paper says that one hundred and fifty Indian warriors have been counted at different times in making their appearance at the military post at Tampa.

THERE is now growing in a garden at Sowerby, near Thirsk, a specimen of Peruvian barley. The produce of one grain is 55 perfect ears, many of which contain 100 grains. The general produce from each is from 20 to 30 ears.

How is Mrs. JENKINS.—It will be seen by the following that it is as necessary for people to mind their *emphasis*, as their *stops*:—

"Boy, go in and ask how old Mrs. Jenkins is." "Yes ma'am." The boy returned with this answer: "The lady says how she don't know how old she is, ma'am."

Mechanics' Department.**Improvement of Mechanics.**

FRIEND MOORE:—At the present day the improvements in agriculture, and agricultural implements, seem to be all the go—and I propose to make a few remarks respecting that which, in one sense of the word, is the spring of the whole. I mean the Mechanic. It is to him that we are indebted for very many of the utensils which tend to make much of work easy and very profitable for the farmer. I consider these two occupations inseparably connected, but how seldom do we hear of credit being given to the mechanic for his ingenuity in perfecting an implement which is indispensable to the agriculturist.

I see but one way that the mechanic can elevate himself to the station which he was originally entitled to—and that is, to make his occupation a Science, as he is in many instances obliged to form it on a scientific structure. I am aware that it has been thought (but the thought is wearing away,) by those who have had the fortune to be "nursed in the cradle of luxury," that a man, to become a mechanic, need not have even common sense, and still be a mechanic in every sense of the word. But I cannot think that the work of a mechanic is merely that of hands; on the contrary, he is, in many branches, obliged to make the nicest calculations of attractions, repulsions, weight, motion, heat, &c. and in fact he has to counteract many combinations of elements of nature. It is to him that all are indebted, either directly or indirectly, for every luxury that we enjoy.

I have already said more than was intended, but find that I have hardly commenced upon a matter which I trust will ere long receive as much attention as any other subject. But I leave for the present, hoping to see this department sustained by those who are better qualified to do the subject that justice which it requires.

Should this meet your approval, you may again hear from a young
MECHANIC
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DEPEND ON YOURSELF.—The success of individuals in life, is, under God, greatly owing to their learning to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more persons than the want of it ever did. Teach young men to rely on their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with a productive capital which others can not wrest from them, and which they themselves will not be disposed to alienate. Self-dependence is the only sure stay; and combined with perseverance will overcome all obstacles.

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BOOK

TIGHT

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says: "We purchased a day or two since, a white silk handkerchief of friend Isaac E. Jones, of Richmond, Indiana. It was manufactured by him of cocoons, the product of his own feeding, and is a beautiful and firm fabric, equal to any imported. Mr. Jones had his manufactory in operation but a short time, but thinks it will be sustained, if he can command a supply of cocoons."

Ladies' Department.

An Essay on Love.—To Young Ladies.

BY MISS N. A. TUTTLE.

The first feeling awakened in the breast, which

Recipes for Housewives.

COOKING SALT FISH.—Some people are yet incredulous on the subject of cooking salt fish. It should never be boiled, for boiling hardens it; but it should be kept in scalding water for two or three hours.

BANK NOTE LIST.

[CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.]

MICHIGAN.			
F & M B'k & Branch	par	Bank of Buffalo	55 dis
Bank of St. Clair	par	Clinton county	40 dis
Mich Insurance Co	par	Watervliet	50 dis
Oakland County Bank	par	Com bank Buffalo	40 dis
	nk	Com bank Oswego	50 dis
	Co	Bank of Lyons	50 dis
	a 70 dis	B'k America, Buff	40 dis
	4 a 5 dis	B'k Commerce do	40 dis
	50 dis	Bank of Oswego	25 dis
		Bank of Lodi	25 dis
		Binghamton	40 dis
	nks par	Cattaraugus county	40 dis
	55 dis	Erie do	50 dis
	25 dis	Mechan b'k Buffalo	50 dis
	rie 15 dis	Mer Ex bank do	50 dis
	60 dis	Miller's bank, Clyde	20 dis
	75 dis	Phoenix b'k, Buffalo	40 dis
	25 dis	Tonawanda	dis
	30 dis	U. S. bank, Buffalo	35 dis
	in 15 dis	Western New-York	35 dis
	90 dis	Staten Island	55 dis
	60 dis	Olean	40 dis
	om 60 dis	Alleghany county	75 dis
		St. Lawrence Stock &	
	n 1 dis	Real Estate Notes	55 dis
	30 dis	Stock Notes	75 dis
		State bank, Buffalo	80 dis
	50 dis	Wash'n b'k, N. Y.	10 dis
	60 dis	Union b'k, Buffalo	25 dis
		CANADA.	
	2 dis	All	5 dis
	IA.	WISCONSIN.	
	1 dis	Fire & Marine Insu-	
	3 dis	rance Co. Checks	1 dis
	10 dis	MISSOURI.	
		JERSEY, State bank	2 dis
	D. par		
		-York, 1 1-2 premium.	
		alo, 3-4 "	
		, of Detroit, will purchase sight or	
		ew-York, at the best rates. Sight	
		York, always on hand.	

BOUND

IGHTLY

icultural Garden and Nursery.

ent now comprises fourteen acres, h trees and plants, in the different wth. TWENTY THOUSAND TREES are size for setting. offer to the public a choice selection f French, German, English, and , consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, , Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, pberries, Grape Vines, and Straw- al Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy pers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, plendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, ers have also a large Green House, hoice and select plants in a good

mail or otherwise, will be promptly ees carefully selected and packed in d, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. e ba l at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY.
25, 1843.

1843.

N. HOWARD & CO.
MISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,

re, lately occupied by W. T. Pease, street,) DETROIT; al cash advances, on Flour, Ashes. consigned to them for sale or ship- Markets, and will contract for the re same. G-ly nake like advances and contracts at of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

ughs: Ploughs: : erna of Small and Breaking-Up and at the Jackson Steam Furnace. , 1843.

Foster's Improved Patent Pumps.

H. & F. M. FOSTER respectfully inform the pub- lic that they continue to manufacture and keep con- stantly on hand, at their Machine Shop, (on the east side of Grand River, near the Rail Road Depot,) in the Village of Jackson, superior Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, made of the best materials, and warranted not to FREEZE. These Pumps have been extensively in use in the Eastern States, for 15 years, and the increasing demand for them, is evidence of the general satisfaction they have given.

Jackson, February 15, 1844.

ARIZONA.

Jackson County, February, 1844.

Here is another equally as good, though it does not boast quite so dignified origin:—"Why is the letter Y like a young spendthrift? Because it makes Pa pay."

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—A beautiful girl milking a beautiful cow just at sunset, on a beautiful evening, and singing "home, sweet home."

WITHERSPOON says: "Men may talk in rapture of youth and beauty, wit and spright- liness, and a hundred other shining qualities; but after seven years' union, not one of them is to be compared to good family management, which is seen at every meal, and felt every hour in the husband's purse."

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And while we remark thus, we are happy to place to the credit of the mechanic, the fact that he ranks with that class of citizens who are the most likely, with judicious management, to become the welcome possessors of American popularity in every grade and form it assumes. Roger Sherman was once seated upon the shoemaker's bench, with his lap-stone upon his knees, and it was there, doubtless, that he first ruminated upon his first adventures. Are you a young mechanic?—Determine, at once, to trace his history, and resolve to make yourself a greater man, even, than Roger Sherman.—*Am. Far. & Mechanic.*

Staining Wood.

This is a process but little understood, and yet it is one that may be readily accomplished by an ordinary workman. For a bright red stain for wood, make a strong infusion of Brazil chips in water impregnated with pearl ashes, in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon. With this infusion, after it has stood with frequent stirring two or three days, strained and made boiling hot, brush the wood over until it appears strongly colored; and while it is wet, brush it over with alum water, made in the proportion of two ounces of alum to a quart of water.

For a less bright red, brush over the wood with a tincture made by dissolving an ounce of dragon's blood in a pint of water.

For a pink or rose red, add to a gallon of the above infusion of Brazil wood, two ounces of pearl ashes, and use it as before, observing to brush the wood over often with the alum water. These reds may be varnished in the ordinary way. It may be proper to add that vegetable colors are not so durable as those from metals.

Wood may be stained green by dissolving verdigris in vinegar, or the crystal of verdigris in water, and with the hot solution brushing over the wood till it is duly stained.

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN.—Not he who displays the latest fashion—dresses in extravagance, with gold rings and chains to display. Not he who talks the loudest, and makes constant use of profane and vulgar words.—Not he who is proud and overbearing—who oppresses the poor and looks with contempt on honest industry. Not he who can not control his passions, and humble himself as a child. No; none of these are real gentlemen. It is he who is kind and obliging, who is ready to do you a favor, with no hope of reward, who visits the poor, and assists those who are in need, who is more careful of the state of his heart than the dress of his person, who is humble and sociable, not irascible and revengeful, who always speaks the truth without resorting to profane or indecent words. Such a man is a gentleman, wherever he may be found. Rich or poor, high or low, he is entitled to the appellation.

Care of Bees.

MESSERS. GAYLORD & TUCKER:—These interesting insects occupy a part of our garden. I prefer having them hung on a shelf supported by a frame, which prevents insects, the ants in particular, from climbing to them. I spiked pieces to the rafters of an out-house, on the north part of the garden. These pieces have the same pitch as the rafters; to these I pinned perpendicular pieces of boards, with cross pieces at the bottom; on these I placed a shelf, and affixed a roof of boards, extending from the out-house roof.

Persons wishing their bees to swarm more frequently than they do under cover, may effect this object simply by exposing them to the rays of the sun. I speak from experience. Last summer I had two hives, neither of which swarmed during the summer. In the fall, I parted with one of them, and in the spring lowered the remaining hive, so that the rays of the sun had a strong power on the hive, whenever it shone, and it produced three swarms nearly at the same time, viz: on the 23d, 24th, and 26th days of June.

The grape vine is a pretty thing for bees to alight on when they swarm, and it should be planted near them for that purpose. I have never hived swarms with so little trouble, as when they alighted on the grape vine.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Chester Co., Pa., July, 1843.

PROFANE SWEARING.—Mr. Weed, in one of his letters from Europe, says:

"Another thing struck me with surprise here. *Profane swearing has gone quite out of fashion.* I can not speak for the nobility, because I have not reached their circle; but with all other classes, cursing and swearing is 'honored in the breach' rather than 'in the observance.' Oaths and imprecations so common in America, are not heard here, even among the watermen, cabmen, coal-heavers, or scavengers. The language of blasphemy, in its various 'sliding scales' of enormity, came as a part of our education, from the mother country. Is it not reasonable to hope, therefore, that among other English fashions, adopted by the Americans, our people will soon forbear to mingle the name of their Creator and Redeemer profanely, either in their idle conversations or their excited moments."

SHUT THE DOOR.—This injunction is brief and easily complied with. Shut the door—that's short. True, it's imperative—very much so; but it is proper, when necessary. It is any thing but a hint, or even a request; in fact, it is a command, and one which claims obedience on all occasions, on which it becomes necessary to issue it. Shut the door—yes, shut it. You found it closed when you entered; why, then, should you leave it open? You have no right to leave it so, and you of course do wrong whenever you neglect to do right—that's certainly a correct inference, plain, clear, evident, logical, and, consequently, sound. Shut the door, then.—*Selected.*

WESTERN SILK.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: "We purchased a day or two since, a white silk handkerchief of friend Isaac E. Jones, of Richmond, Indiana. It was manufactured by him of cocoons, the product of his own feeding, and is a beautiful and firm fabric, equal to any imported. Mr. Jones had his manufactory in operation but a short time, but thinks it will be sustained, if he can command a supply of cocoons."

Ladies' Department.

An Essay on Love.—To Young Ladies.

BY MISS N. A. TUTTLE.

THE first feeling awakened in the breast, which causes a throb of delight, is that of *love*:—Love for our parents, love for our childhood's home, love for the fragrant flowers that decked our garden,—for the sheltering tree, beneath whose expanded branches we have sported many a joyous hour:—Love for our school-day friends, for the kind Preceptors who taught our minds to expand—who opened to our earnest gaze the deep mines of science, showed us that matter is composed of elementary particles, and it is only different combinations which make different substances—that animal matter is composed of the same elements, that it is ever (tho' unperceived by us,) undergoing revolutions, and it is only the vital principle which gives life, motion, and thought, thus making it to differ from any inanimate substance:—Showed us that the germ is protected and secured from the deadly blast of winter, to start forth with life and verdure in the genial warmth of spring, and that this is analagous to the Soul, which, after being sheltered for a time here and receiving a few impressions, shall shoot forth in the spring of eternity, into all the ramifications of knowledge and science, and ever continue to drink of the pure cup of love.

That it was God who spread the ethereal expanse, who studded it with sparkling gems, and that each is a sun having planetary worlds revolving round—that if we were at either star, yet as many new ones would appear beyond, and that forever. Then, for the first time, were we lost in the infinity of matter. Then, for the first time, did the power and greatness of the Almighty crowd itself upon our astonished minds.

But perhaps these, our earliest childhood's loves, are past, and we have beheld an averted look where we were wont to see smiles—a look of pity was cast upon us which withered the very soul; and we have learned, for the first time, that "Friends with fortune fly."

We turn with contempt from the world, and bitter, bitter is the first cold lesson which damps the ardor of our earliest love. And yet this lesson may be a useful one, if it teaches us to place a just estimate on the friendships of the world.—Nay, it may even conduce to happiness, if, when amid the general wreck of friends, we find some few remain firmly by our side; for then the heart is filled with tenderness—it gushes forth with love—and these friends are to our existence as the sparkling star diffusing its cheerful beams through the murky darkness of the stormy night upon the weary solitary traveler. But woman's heart seems more than any other formed to love; for never does she picture a scene of happiness, but it is centered on some loved object—never in imagination does she breathe a blooming chaplet, but to crown Love's young head.

ARIZONA.

Jackson County, February, 1844.

WITHERSPOON says: "Men may talk in rapture of youth and beauty, wit and sprightliness, and a hundred other shining qualities; but after seven years' union, not one of them is to be compared to good family management, which is seen at every meal, and felt every hour in the husband's purse."

Recipes for Housewives.

COOKING SALT FISH.—Some people are yet incredulous on the subject of cooking salt fish. It should never be boiled, for boiling hardens it; but it should be kept in scalding water for two or three hours. No matter how small is the quantity of water, if it covers the fish.

TRIPE AND SOUSE.—Tripe, after being scoured, should be soaked in salt and water seven or eight days, changing the water every other day; then boil it till tender. It may be pickled in the same manner as souse.

SOUSE.—Take pigs' ears and feet, clean thoroughly, and soak in salt and water for several days. Boil them tender and split them—they are then good fried. They will keep good five or six weeks. Fry them in lard.—*Mrs. Ellis' Housekeeping.*

INK.—You can restore ink that has been frozen, by dropping a small lump of gum arabic into the ink bottle, and when it dissolves shake the ink well.

Cheese from Buttermilk.

Miss Nelson, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, gives the process of making cheese from buttermilk, which she says was obtained from a person residing on Long Island, in the United States. The contents of the churn were put into a pot, and hung over a slow fire—the buttermilk became curdled, and the curd went to the bottom of the pot. The whey was then poured off, and the curd worked as other cheese, giving salt to the taste, which will be about half the quantity usually given to skim milk curd. Put the curd in a clean, coarse linen cloth, and hang it from the ceiling to dry for a few weeks, when it is fit for use. The linen cloth when hung in a net, gives a neatness to the appearance of the cheese. If a little bit of butter be worked into the curd, and the cheese kept for three or four months, it will be very good. Cheese can be made in this way on a very small scale, even from the produce of one cow.—*Albany Cultivator.*

RICH AND COMFORTABLE.—One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut, tells the following story:

"When I first came to settle, about 40 years ago, I told my wife I meant to be rich—all she wanted, she said, was enough to make her 'comfortable.' I went to work and cleared up my land; I've worked hard ever since, and have got rich—rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they have all good farms. But my wife isn't 'comfortable' yet."

PA AND MA.—The following conundrum has been ascribed to a learned judge: "Why is the letter D like a squalling child? Because it makes Ma mad."

Here is another equally as good, though it does not boast quite so dignified origin:—"Why is the letter Y like a young spendthrift? Because it makes Pa pay."

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—A beautiful girl milking a beautiful cow just at sunset, on a beautiful evening, and singing "home, sweet home."

BANK NOTE LIST.

[CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.]

MICHIGAN.		BANK OF BUFFALO		55 dis
F & M B'k & Branch	par	Clinton county		40 dis
Bank of St. Clair	par	Watervliet		50 dis
Mich Insurance Co	par	Com bank Buffalo		40 dis
Oakland County Bank	par	Com bank Oswego		50 dis
River Raisin Bank	par	Bank of Lyons		50 dis
Mer B'k Jackson Co		B'k America, Buff		40 dis
Bank of Michigan	70 dis	B'k Commerce do		40 dis
State Scrip	4 a 5 dis	Bank of Oswego		25 dis
State Warrants	50 dis	Bank of Lodi		25 dis
OHIO.		Binghampton		40 dis
Specie paying banks	par	Cattaraugus county		40 dis
Cleveland	55 dis	Erie do		50 dis
Com bank Scioto	25 dis	Mechan b'k Buffalo		50 dis
" Lake Erie	15 dis	Mer Ex bank do		50 dis
Far bank Canton	60 dis	Miller's bank, Clyde		20 dis
Granville	75 dis	Phoenix b'k, Buffalo		40 dis
Hamilton	25 dis	Tonawanda		dis
Lancaster	30 dis	U. S. bank, Buffalo		35 dis
Mer & Trader's Cin	15 dis	Western New-York		35 dis
Manhattan	90 dis	State Island		55 dis
Miami & xp Com	60 dis	Olean		40 dis
Urbana bank'g Com	60 dis	Alleghany county		75 dis
INDIANA.		St. Lawrence Stock &		
State bank & bran	1 dis	Real Estate Notes		55 dis
State Scrip	30 dis	Stock Notes		75 dis
ILLINOIS.		State bank, Buffalo		80 dis
State bank	50 dis	Wash'n b'k, N. Y.		10 dis
Shawneetown	60 dis	Union b'k, Buffalo		35 dis
KENTUCKY.		CANADA.		
All good banks	2 dis	All		5 dis
PENNSYLVANIA.		WISCONSIN.		
Specie paying	1 dis	Fire & Marine Insu-		
Erie	3 dis	rance Co. Checks		1 dis
Relief Notes	10 dis	MISSOURI.		
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,		State bank		2 dis
& NEW ENGLAND.	par			
Exchange on New-York,	1 1-2 premium.			
" " Buffalo,	3-4 "			

GRAVES & DEY, of Detroit, will purchase sight or time drafts on New-York, at the best rates. Sight exchange on New-York, always on hand.

Ypsilanti Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. TWENTY THOUSAND TREES are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English, and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c. The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats: and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti.

Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY.

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(at the Ware-House, lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street.) DETROIT;

Will make liberal cash advances, on FLOUR, ANTIMONY, and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-ly

* Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-House of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

Ploughs! Ploughs!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs, can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace. Jackson, April 1, 1843.

Foster's Improved Patent Pumps.

H. & F. M. FOSTER respectfully inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their Machine Shop, (on the east side of Grand River, near the Rail Road Depot,) in the Village of Jackson, superior Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, made of the best materials, and warranted not to FREEZE. These Pumps have been extensively in use in the Eastern States, for 15 years, and the increasing demand for them, is evidence of the general satisfaction they have given.

Jackson, February 15, 1844.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Habits of Reading.

Character is formed more as the result of habits of daily reading, than we are accustomed to think. Scarcely less depends on this, than on the character of the book read. One man will glance over a dozen books, gaining some general conception of their contents, but without mastering a single thought and making it his own; while another in the perusal of a single work, will gather materials for thought and conversation for a lifetime. Grimke, of South-Carolina, an eminent scholar and orator, attributed his distinction to the influence of the thorough reading and study of a single book—Butler's Analogy—while thousands, if they would confess the truth, might ascribe their mental dissipation and imbecility to the indiscriminate and cursory reading of whatever comes in their way. There is an evil in this direction that lies back of the character of popular literature, and that could not but work immense mischief, even if what is so universally read were a great deal better than it is. We allude to the habit of reading for amusement or excitement. There are multitudes who have no other or higher object in reading. If the book is only "interesting," it suffices. No matter whether it contains a single thought, fact or principle; no matter if it is true or false. It is enough that a morbid love of what is wonderful is gratified. It helps to "kill time," and satisfies an appetite that is as craving, and about as healthful as that of the drunkard for his cups.

It is truly melancholy to see so many minds employed in catering for the risibles and lachrymals of weak men and silly women, who spend the best part of a lifetime in an imaginary world, living in "castles in the air," and feeding on husks of sentimentality. If there were no duties to be performed in this matter-of-fact world, it might be well enough, perhaps, to yield one's self to the control of fancy, and surrender the mind to become the plaything of every literary harlequin who chooses to amuse and delight us—but we have other duties to perform, and we protest solemnly against the prevalent habit of reading simply for amusement. We object:

1. Because it is a wanton and wicked waste of time.
2. Because it enervates and dissipates the mind.
3. Because it unfits the mind for solid and instructive reading.
4. Because it engenders such a false taste that even the Bible, and serious books, and the preached gospel, become powerless, or are only valued in the degree that they excite or amuse.—*Selected.*

BRIEF.—"Halloo, mister!" said a Yankee teamster, who appeared in something of a hurry, "what time is it? and where are you going? How deep is the creek? and what is the price of butter?"

"Past one—almost two—home—waist deep—and nine-pence," was the reply.

THE BEST distinction we ever heard drawn, between railway and coach accidents, was that given by an old knight of the whip. "If," said he "you gets comfortably capsized from a coach into a ditch by the roadside, *there you are*; but if you gets blown up by an engine, run off the track, or run into by another, *where are you?*"

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

JACKSON, March 1, 1844.

In consequence of the bad state of the roads, but little produce has been brought into town during the past two weeks.

Wheat is firm at 62½ cts—some sales, the last week, at 65 cts. Flour, retail, \$3 50; Timothy seed \$1 00; Rye, 39 cts; Corn, 39; Buckwheat, 38; Barley, 38; Oats, 25; Potatoes, 25. Pork, \$3 00 to \$3 50 per hundred; Beef, \$2 00 to \$2 50; Butter, 12½; Eggs, 10 to 12; Lard, 8 cents.

MARSHALL, Feb. 29:

WHEAT has advanced to 56 cents. Flour is sold at \$3 50 per barrel. Corn, 34½ cts; Buckwheat, 34½; Potatoes, 25 cts; Pork, \$3 to \$3.50; Beef, \$2 per hundred; Butter, 12½ cts; Eggs, 12½ cts; Lard, 8 cts per lb.—[Statesman.]

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 27.

Wheat, 70 cts; Oats 22 to 25 cts; Corn 34 to 37½ cts; Potatoes 25 cts; Timothy \$1 to \$1.12½; Flour retail, \$3.62½; Beef, best \$3 a \$4; Clover Seed, retail, \$7; Butter 12½ cts; Eggs 12½ cts; Hides, green 3 cts—dry, 6 cts per lb.—[Argus.]

PONTIAC, Feb. 28.

Wheat, 75; Flour, 3 50; Flax Seed, 75; Butter, 10; Oats, 22; Eggs, 12½; Corn, 31; Potatoes, 19½; Grass Seed, \$1 12½; Pork, \$3 50; Lard, 6d; Tallow, 8d.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.

Flour has been sold freely at the Railroad at \$3 75 and buyers are yet ready to take more at that price.—This is equal to \$3 87½ on board at the opening of navigation. The Flour market in Buffalo, has improved, and a good retail demand exists at \$4 25; large lots have changed hands at \$4 12½.

Pork is selling at \$12 for mess, by retail—demand is very small.

Wheat is selling at 80 cts; on board; Lard is selling at 7 cts; by keg at retail.

The amount of Flour in store here, cannot vary much from 85,000 bbls. It is coming in freely, and from the amount ascertained to be here on the first of the month, [71,600 bbls.] we are safe in the estimate as above.

At Lafayette, Ia. on the 12th of this month, Wheat was selling at 68 cents, and at Logansport, [40 miles this side, on the Wabash Canal,] it was sold at 66 cts. [Det. Adv.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.

We make the following quotations of the various products in market: Pork, \$2 50 to \$3 50; Beef, \$2 50 to \$3; Flour, \$3 37½ to \$3 50; Wheat, 70 cts; Corn 44; Oats, 31; Feathers, 25 to 27; Potatoes 34 to 37½; Butter 10 to 12½.

The quantity of wheat now in the various warehouses in our city, it is estimated, cannot fall short of 300,000 bushels.—Dem.

NEW-YORK MARKET.—Our last advices from N. Y. city, state that "Flour is looking up in this market, and grain is high at the west. This looks favorable. Genesee flour is held by some in this city at \$5.—An eighth less however, is accepted in a few quarters."

The Michigan Farmer.

We have received the first number of the second volume of this valuable western Agricultural Journal. The paper has been considerably enlarged and otherwise materially improved—especially in its mechanical appearance. We have been a constant reader of the Farmer since its commencement—but were determined not to "puff" it upon the attention of our readers, until satisfied of its claims upon the farmers of our State. We can scarcely employ words of sufficient severity to express our disapprobation of this common practice of "puffing," for a *quid pro quo*, every periodical in the country, however destitute of merit. It must be confessed that too many editors are thus in the habit of lending their consciences. But we are sure it will require no such sacrifice, to introduce to the notice of our readers the Michigan Farmer. The Western Agriculturists and Horticulturists, who subscribe for the Farmer, will find that they have made a profitable investment. The scientific farmer should not do without it. Several hundreds ought to be taken in this county. We hope to see the press in Michigan giving it that favorable notice to which it is entitled. It is published at Jackson, semi-monthly, the 1st and 15th of each month, at the low price of \$1.00 per year, payable in advance. Those who wish to subscribe, will address D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor, (free or post paid,) Jackson, Mich. Any person who procures five subscribers, cash in advance, will receive a sixth copy GRATIS.—Michigan (Adrian) Expositor.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

The only Agricultural Paper published in, or adapted to, the Peninsular State.

NEW VOLUME AND NEW SERIES! ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THE Proprietor of the MICHIGAN FARMER, announces to the friends and patrons of that journal, that at the commencement of the second volume, on the 15th of February ensuing, it will be considerably enlarged and otherwise materially improved. It is believed that the improvements contemplated,—in size, style and contents,—will greatly increase the value and usefulness of the paper, and render it well worthy the hearty support of the farming community—not only of Michigan, but adjacent sections of the West.

The paper will, as heretofore, be chiefly devoted to promoting the interests of WESTERN AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE: but portions of its pages will be appropriated to the MECHANIC ARTS, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, and such other subjects as are interesting to Farmers and Mechanics.

THE CONTENTS generally will be as follows:—Original Papers from contributors and correspondents; Editorial Articles; Selections from leading agricultural journals, presenting matter of the most importance to Michigan farmers; and Departments devoted to the Mechanic Arts, and Domestic Economy. Each number will contain a correct Bank Note List, Review of the Markets, &c. The paper will be frequently embellished with splendid WOOD ENGRAVINGS of agricultural and mechanical implements, &c.

The Michigan Farmer is now permanently established. Its character is that of an eminently useful and practical journal—owing chiefly to the contributions of its numerous able contributors and correspondents, most of whom are PRACTICAL FARMERS.—And, in addition to the present large number of correspondents, many other practical and scientific gentlemen, of ability and experience, have been engaged as contributors to the forthcoming volume. The Farmer will contain, during the year, original articles from OVER ONE HUNDRED correspondents, residing principally in Michigan,—which will render its pages far more interesting and valuable to Michigan Farmers, than those of several eastern agricultural papers.

The Farmer will be published semi-monthly, (the 1st and 15th of each month,) on fine paper and good type, each number containing 8 large quarto pages, with a title page and index at the close of the volume, complete for binding. TERMS, \$1 00 per annum, in advance: to Agents and Clubs, Six copies for \$5; Ten copies for \$7; Fourteen copies for \$10; Twenty copies for \$15, and Thirty copies for \$20.

The friends and subscribers of the Farmer are requested to aid in extending its usefulness, by introducing it to the notice of their neighbors. And all Postmasters and others who have heretofore kindly assisted in furthering this enterprise, will greatly oblige us by continuing to receive and forward subscriptions to the Farmer. Address, free or post paid,

D. D. T. MOORE,

January, 1843.

Jackson, Mich.

Editors who copy the above Prospectus and call attention to the same, shall receive the entire volume of the Farmer, without an exchange, by sending us their papers containing the notice.

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